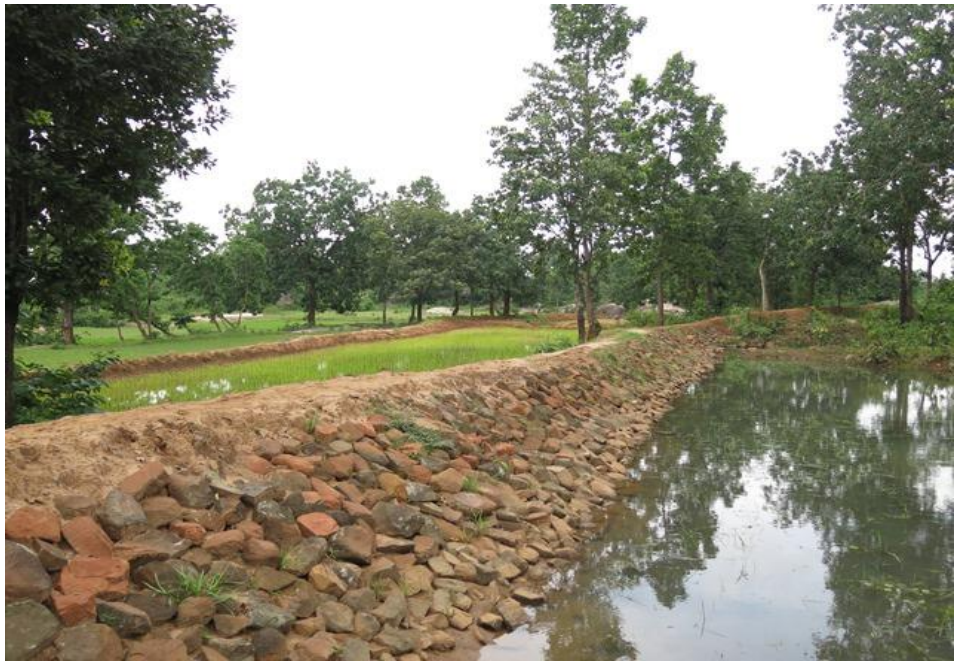
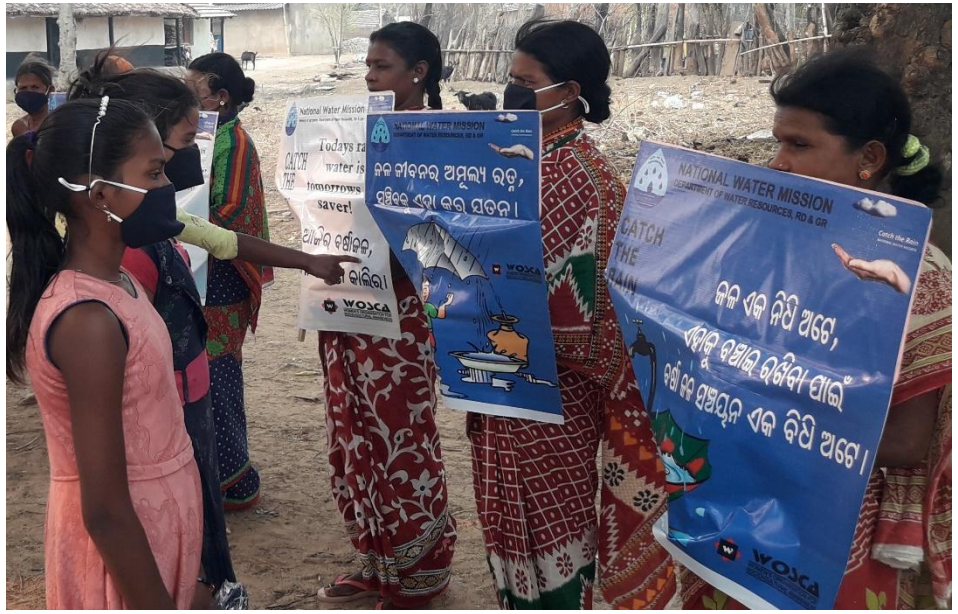




PIKU

सत्यमेव जयते

CATCH THE RAIN

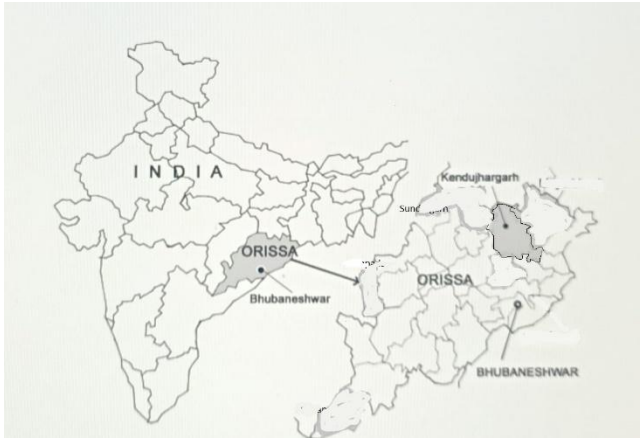
"Catch the rain, where it falls, when **it falls**

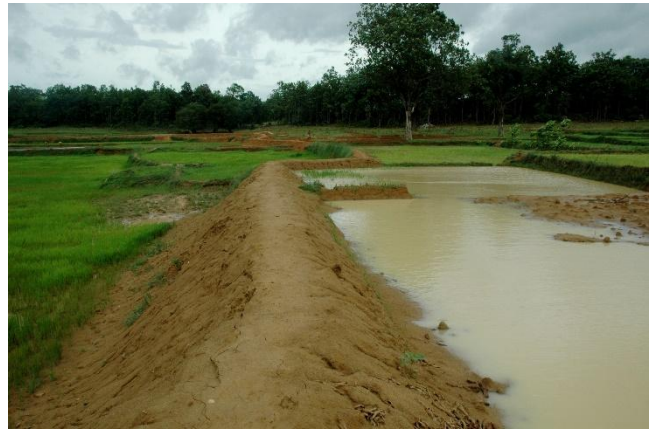
Rain water management in Keonjhar district of Odisha

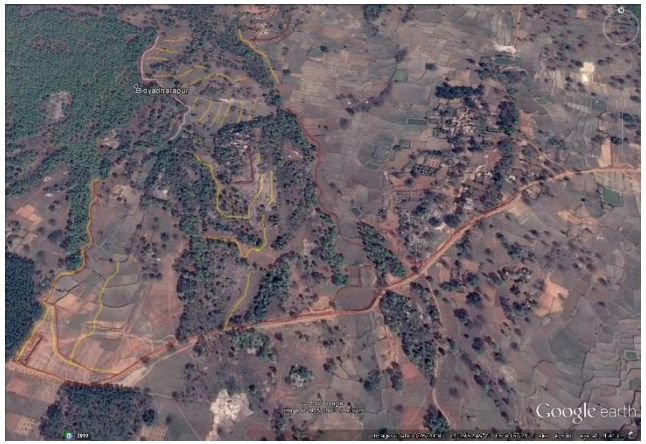
WOSCA, Keonjhar Odisha.

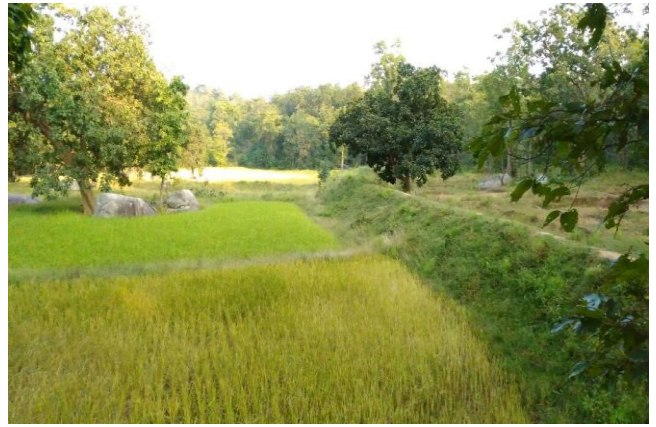
Rainwater management under catch the rain

- Implemented in 116 villages of Keonjhar in last one year.
- 5.6 cr leveraged from MGNREGA
- 6400 acres of wasteland have become productive with increased moisture regime.
- In 43 villages people have taken up vegetable as second crop.





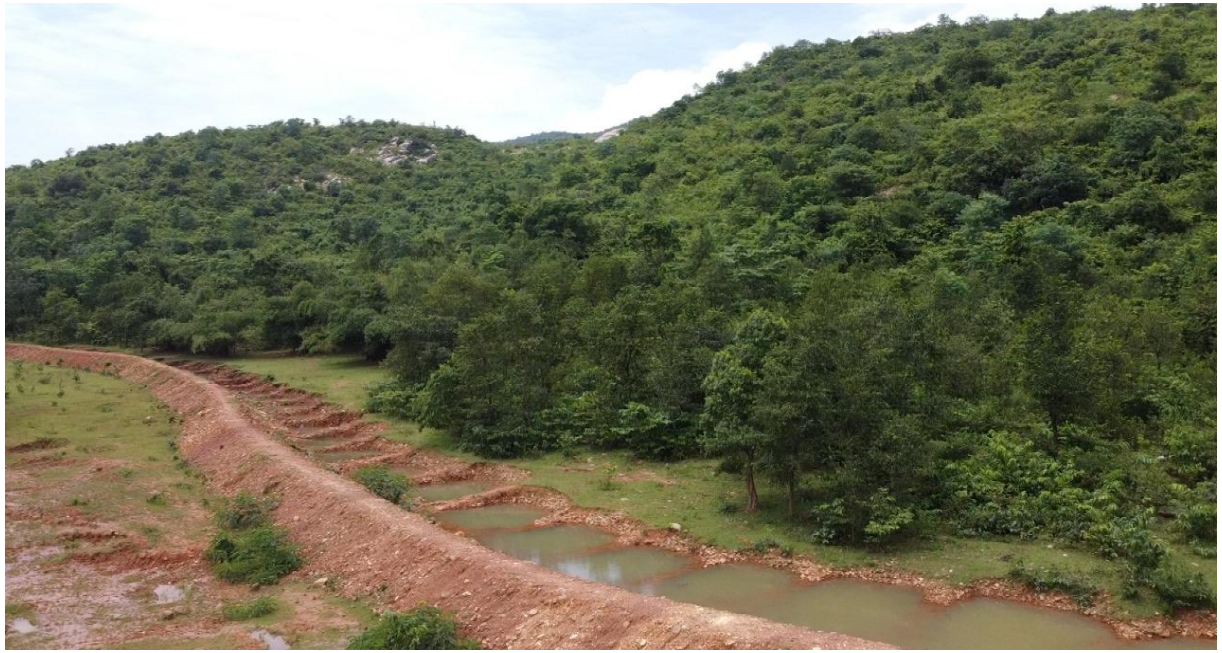


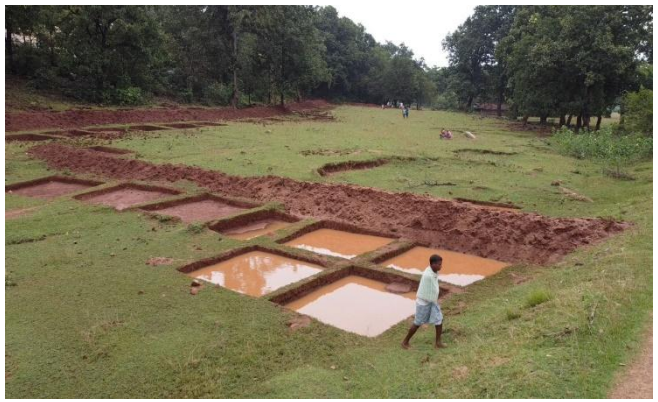


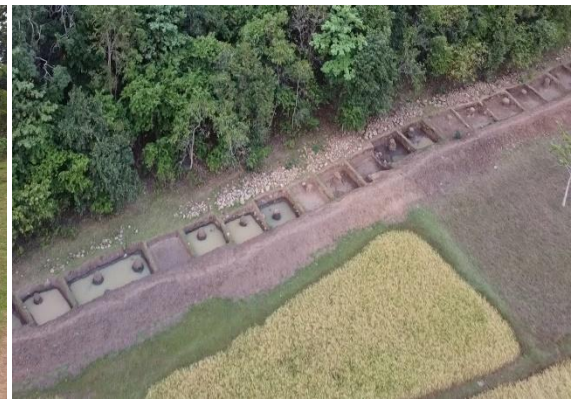
Concept

Rain Water Management is concept of **controlling, conserving and effectively utilising the total precipitation falling in a village** through construction primary and secondary field bonding. Underground pore space, whose volume is twice the annual rainfall, is used to store the rain for future use. Water stored inside the ground is efficiently used by crops and plants.

One robust **earthen bund is laid above the treated area to prevent the entry of runoff**, it guides the runoff laterally in slow pace. Most of water is percolated and the percolated water seeps to low lands under the ground & on the way provides root zone irrigation to crops







Catch the Rain through Rain Water Management (RWM) - **Rationale**

- Major part of the annual perception (80%) falls during the monsoon months (4 months). However, we also need water for balance 8 months.
- Surface reservoirs can store about 13% & natural infiltration about 10% of total rainfall & it can be increased by artificial recharge to about 50% by appropriate RWM.
- Underground, which is about 40% porous is utilized to store water instead of open reservoirs & it can store up to 2 to 3 year's total rainfall. Cultivable lands are best suited for artificial recharge. The ground water as soil water, plants make use of it most efficiently,

Process

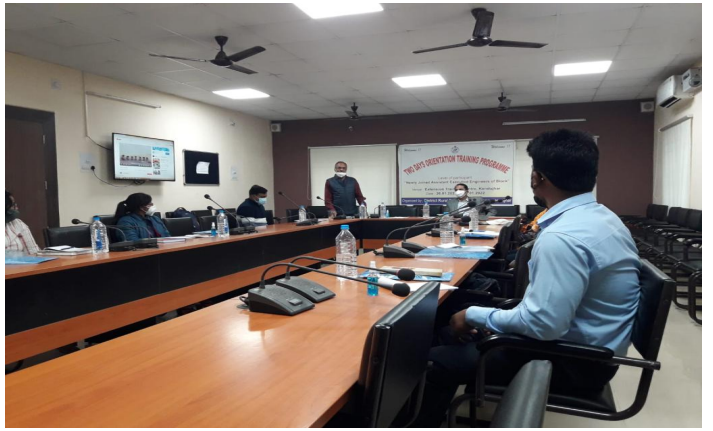
- Sharing the catch the rain concept with district administration and planning for rain water management.
- Community capacity building
- Technical capacity building of block technical team
- Technical training to GRS and Gram Sathis.
- Handholding support and planning of work.
- Post project linkage with line department.

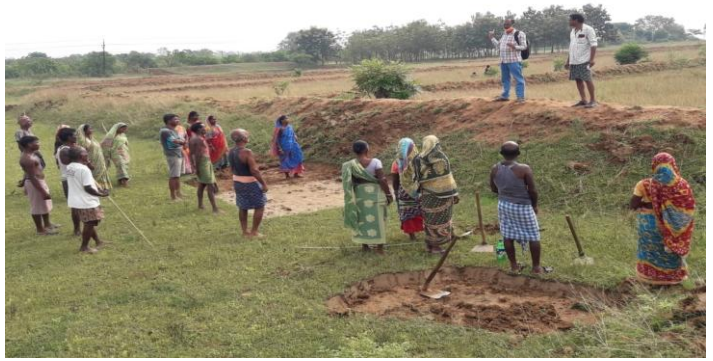
It is done in 3 parts;

(I) managing external runoff,

(II) the rain falling inside the treated area,

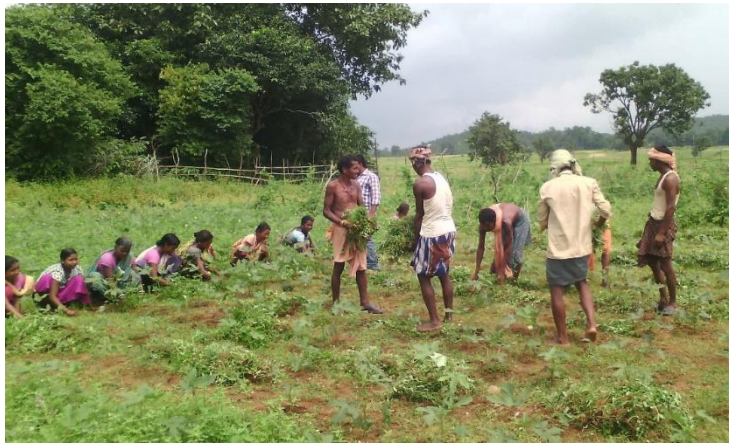
(III) preventing the loss of soil water through seepage from the treated area.





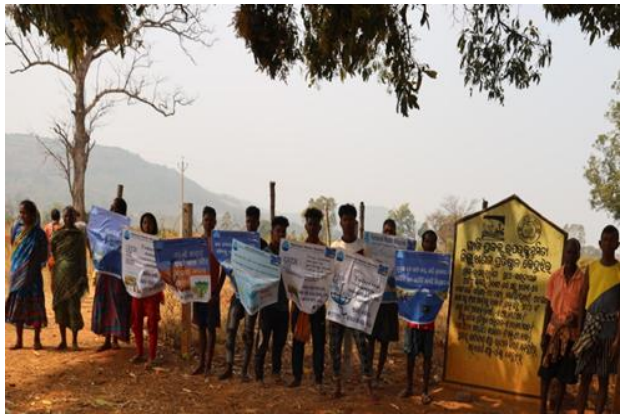
Impact

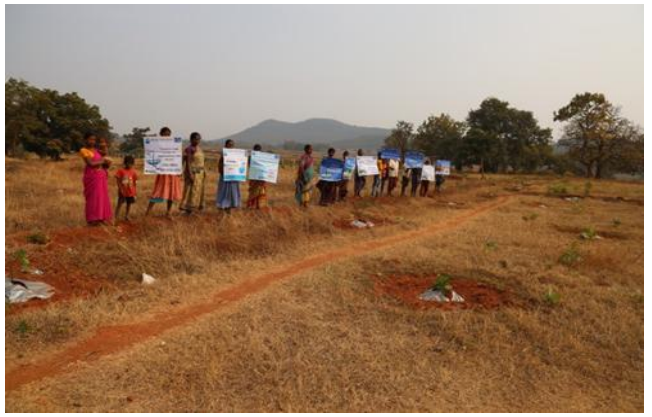
- 6400 acres of wasteland have become productive with increased moisture regime.
- In 43 villages people have taken up vegetable as second crop during winter and about 1100 acres of waste land becomes vegetable cultivation land.
- 133 wells and 67 tube wells recharged and water level is still intact in January 2022 what it was in September 2021.
- Community are adopting long duration paddy after increase of moisture regime.
- Village level cadre created to facilitate water related works.



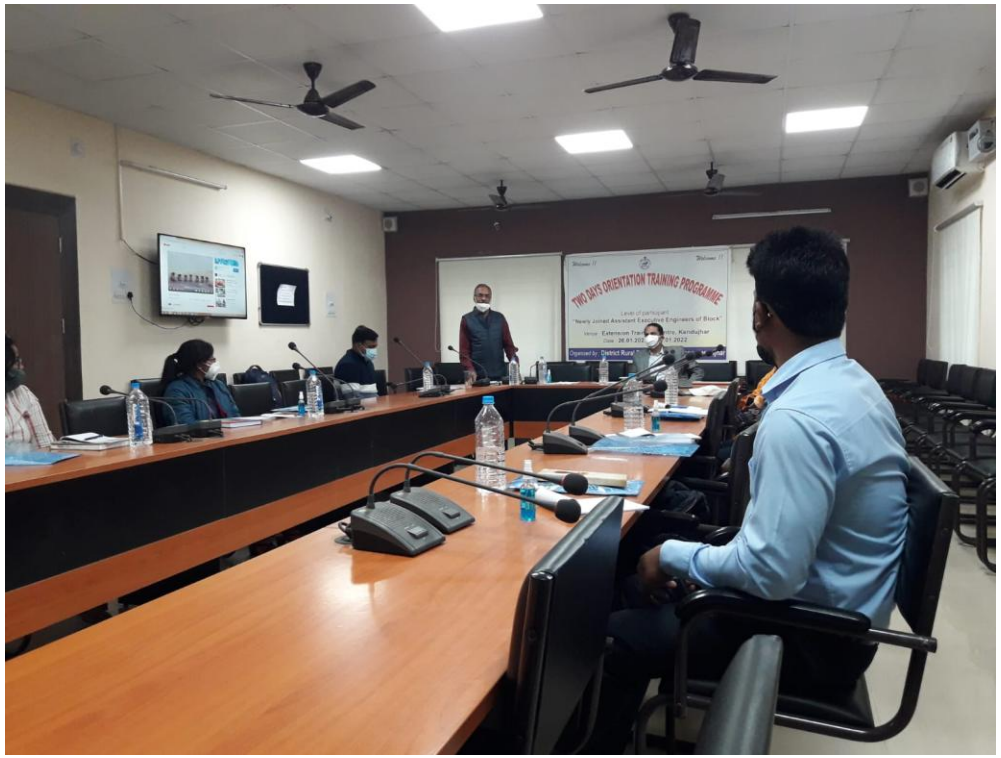
Increased production

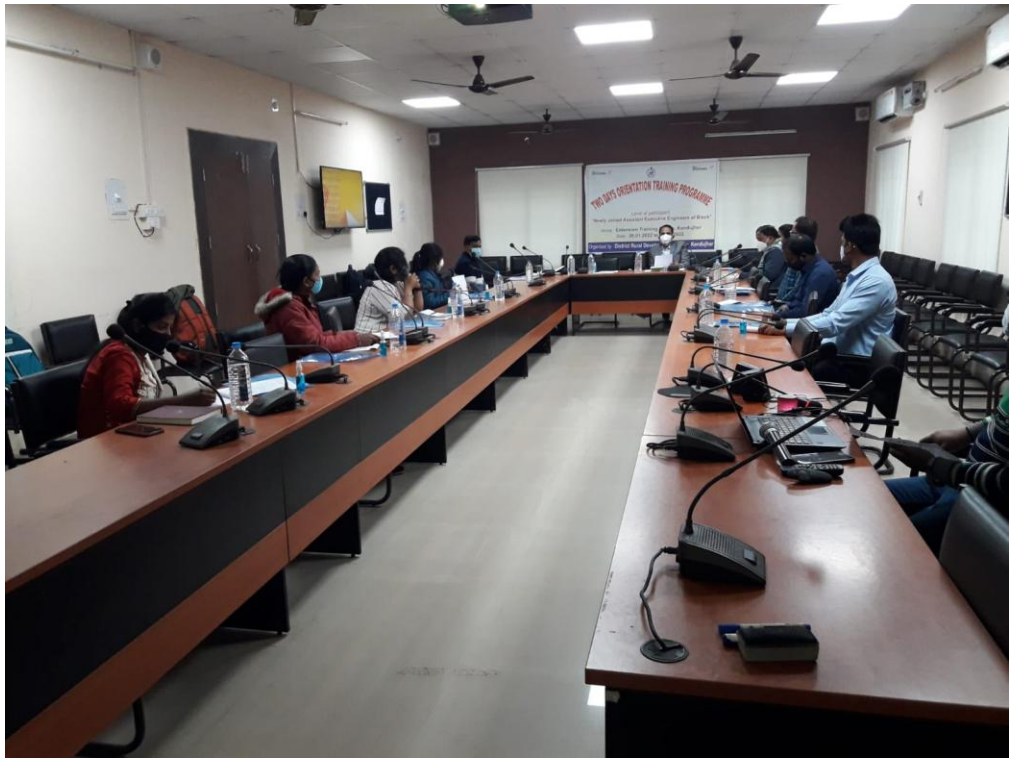
UPARKUSUMITA & TALAKAMPADIHI VILLAGE OF BARADAPAL GP OF KEONJHAR SADAR BLOCK





Orientation Programme to newly joined Engineers of blcoks on catch the rain through rainwater management at ETC Keonjhar on 25th Jan 2022





Development of wastelands mainly in non-forest areas aimed at checking land degradation , putting such wastelands of the country to SUSTAINABLE use & increasing bio-mass availability especially that of fuelwood , fodder , fruits, fiber & small timber.